

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JULY 20, 1854.

It was a fortunate combination of circumstances which hindered our writing to you last week since it prevented our sending you a mass of false intelligence, and saved your readers the necessity of pursuing a contradiction of it in the present communication. The electric telegraph is really fit to become a nuisance. In place of increasing our knowledge, it tends materially to complicate our ignorance. At one time it transmits information so fragmentary as to be utterly incomprehensible, at another statements contradictory of all previous knowledge and of each other. Now its news is merely premature, now its details are utterly unfounded. At one time it anticipates official despatches by days or weeks; at another it sends, with every appearance of haste, novelty, or importance, details of some antiquated story, a cold *refutation* of transactions probably a month old. What anticipations, contradictions, re-assertions, and repetitions, every one becomes perfectly bewildered; and in these days of nearly instantaneous communications we are almost induced to believe we must wait for the weekly *review*, the Quarterly *Reviews*, or even for the Annual Register, before we can understand the course of events.

The circumstances of the war and the information transmitted from its seat are, however, by degrees, enabling us to gain some understanding of the past and some idea of the present, but do not enlighten us as much as to the probabilities of the future. For instance, we now know that Gallipoli was chosen as the first spot for the debarkation of the French troops, because it was the first port whence Adrianople could be reached; Adrianople being the most important strategic position south of the Balkans, and the one which it was most important to possess and fortify in case the invaders had succeeded in penetrating far into the country, when the troops were dispatched from Toulon, appeared far from improbable. We also now know why the English contingent were landed at Scutari. It was because there were barracks there ready for them, and they would be there within a few hours' sail of Varna, where it was then thought they would be wanted. We can now understand, too, the marches and countermarches of the Russians; their retirement eastward from Kalafat and their onward westward into the Dobruksa. We now see that both were defensive measures; they had begun to doubt the Austrian neutrality, and they desired to concentrate their forces in the neighborhood of fortresses which they might seize and of a line of retreat which they could secure. We have learned also that the extraordinary slow movements, both of the invaders and of the allies, are to be accounted for in a great measure by the same cause, viz. the almost insuperable difficulties in finding means of conveyance for artillery and stores. It now appears that the allies have had to draw even upon Asia for a sufficiency of beasts of draught and burden. Finally, the prompt retrograde movement of the Russians on a defensible line far to the northward of their recent scene of operations, inexplicable if regarded as the consequence merely of their failure before Silistria, becomes intelligible enough when considered in connection with the supposed appearance of a new enemy in the field, who, if really disposed to commence vigorous and effective hostilities, might easily have taken the Russians in the rear, cut off their communications with home, and accomplished their total surrender or destruction.

So much for the past, which has become considerably clearer; and the present, from a contemplation of the past from a better point of view, has lost much of its obscurity, but the future is still dark, and would be wrapt in worse than Egyptian darkness if we believed all that the telegraph or "our own correspondents" transmit from day to day. A fortnight ago we were told, and we told you, that a peremptory demand for the evacuation of the Principality had been sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg; that the answer, if not formally given, was virtually and substantially known; that the Austrians were sending steamers full of troops to Orsova, to Widin, to Giurgievo; and that 25,000 Austrian soldiers had absolutely entered Wallachia, and that 25,000 more would be there in a few days; and that the Russians were retiring to the Sereth, removing their headquarters to Jassy, in Moldavia, and concentrating themselves on that frontier to meet their new antagonist. Whereupon we amused ourselves with drawing certain conclusions and uttering certain sharp censures upon the Austrians for entering Wallachia at its western extremity instead of crossing the Carpathian mountains and entering that principality at its eastern boundary in Moldavia. And we also thought ourselves justified in blaming the French and English Governments for allowing Austria to pursue a course which was better calculated to impede the Turks than to harass the Russians.

But now we are told that all this is, if not unfounded, at least premature; that no positive reply to the requisition of Austria can be received from Russia for at least another week; that autographic letters and counter propositions have passed between the Sovereigns; that the Russian army is not in Moldavia, but still in Wallachia, which it will not evacuate; that it is fortifying Bucharest, not Jassy, for its headquarters; and that the Austrian troops have not and will not pass the Wallachian frontier. Again we must say of the future that it is dark. The last news from Vienna is that Col. MANTOUILL was there for the purpose of enforcing the views of the Prussian Government respecting the treaty between that country and Austria. Prussia says she is satisfied with the advances made by the Czar as a beginning, and intimates that the aid stipulated for will not be forthcoming from Prussia should Austria now enter into hostilities with Russia.

It is of vital importance that the allies should know, without further delay, what active aid from Austria may be counted upon, in order that they may know what they have got to do and who they may calculate upon to assist them. The allied fleets cannot keep the sea beyond the end of October, and there is not within the entire circle of the Euxine a single port except Sebastopol where the allied fleet could shelter or be safely stationed. Sebastopol, therefore, must be conquered before the 1st of October, or the Anglo-French fleet must pass the coming winter, as it did the last, moored in the Bosphorus; exposed to the mortification of hearing every day that the Russian ships had reinforced or victualled their troops, whilst the allies could do nothing to aid them.

It was not for the striking fact that a large body of French troops have absolutely sailed for the Baltic in English ships of war we should say that the entire attention was fixed upon the south. The greatest activity is shown by the Turkish, French, and English authorities in forwarding troops to the Danube. Admiral Lyons, with a powerful steam squadron, is cruising in the neighborhood of Anapa, the last of the lines of forts on the Caucasian coast remaining in the hands of the Russians. A division of the French army, consisting of 8,000 men, under the command of Gen. FOREY, will aid Admiral Lyons in the capture of this fort, which is of great strength. It also occupies a most important position, being near the entrance to the sea of Azoff. The French troops who fought at Giurgievo in union with the Turks under OMAR PACHA, when the Russians were defeated, were under the command of Gen. CASSIENOT. The gunboats of the allied fleets have destroyed the Russian fort at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, blown up the powder magazines, and taken the commander prisoner.

There is very little news from the Baltic. A second bombardment of Bomarsund has destroyed the moles and fortresses there. It is said that should Sir CHARLES NAHAY have occasion to winter in the Baltic he will make Bomarsund his winter quarters. Some of the principal officers of the combined fleets have made an inspection of the northern channel opposite Cronstadt. They were of opinion that the greatest part of the vessels would be able to steam along the channel and take up a position in which they might at long range throw shells into the town

and destroy it without sustaining any injury themselves. It is well known that the gunpowder made in England is considerably stronger than that used in Russia. This will be a great advantage in attacking such places as Cronstadt and Sebastopol. The cholera is now among the Russians at Cronstadt, and the allied fleet has drawn off to Bare Sound, to be out of the influence of the infected atmosphere, until the troops now about to sail (if they have not already done so) from France are ready in the Baltic to co-operate with the French and English admirals.

The Bank of England makes the following statements: Circulation, £20,521,240. Increase, £422,400. Public deposits, 4,948,822. Decrease, 366,370. Private do., 12,571,329. Increase, 1,451,088. Discounts, 15,920,185. Decrease, 830,208. Bills, &c., 14,021,207. Ditto, 194,391.

The extensive nature of these changes is incidental to the termination of the financial quarter and to the commencement of the dividend payment. The funds are heavy, although the money market is easy. The reasonable character of the weather tends sensibly to support the market; and a plentiful harvest will prevent the naturally depressing effects of the war upon the funds from being very much felt. The wheat market is down about 2s. per quarter during the week, owing chiefly to the fine weather. On St. Swethin's day—a most propitious time for the grain—the clouds cleared away, and the sun shone out warm and genial; and so the weather continues. There are now well-founded hopes that the cereals, particularly wheat, which has been much more extensively cultivated throughout Europe than ever before, will be a large and productive crop, and be successfully harvested. We have lately travelled through some of the finest grain districts in England, and have every where been told by the farmers that the crops of all kinds were promised a more abundant yield—entire districts averaging a calculated produce of forty bushels to the acre, beans and peas sixty bushels, and other grains in proportion. We heard an extensive grower of wheat offer to the whole of his forthcoming crop at 60s. the quarter, the merchant delivered as soon after harvest as possible. Our American friends can calculate whether they would like to deliver good wheat in England at that price, paying all the expenses of carriage, &c., for a fortnight from the usual period. We are yet, however, a month from the period when the commencement of harvest, which has been much more extensive throughout Europe than ever before, will be general, and nearly three months from the time when it will all be gathered in, north as well as south; and what changes before we can supercede cannot be conjectured. The price of wheat has been gradually declining this year since the beginning of June, when the average was 60s. per quarter; last week it was 70s., this week probably 75s.; while last year it rose during the same period from 48s. to 48s. There is a general opinion held that the stock of old wheat on hand is large; it is estimated that there is not less than 1,300,000 quarters in granaries, besides what is in the farmers' hands. The scarcity (either real or apprehended) of certain articles of food or manufacture has led to much inquiry for substitutes for them. Thus a plant coming from China, and known as the *Dioscorea Japonica*, has been cultivated in France, according to *Galignani*, as a substitute for the potato. Its tubercles resist in the open air the severest winter without injury. The produce is very large, and the flavor more delicate than that of the potato. A great stir is also being made for a substitute for fax and hemp. The Jamaica Standard enumerates several plants produced in the West Indies, each of which furnishes a substitute for fax and hemp in some of the purposes to which they are applied. The vegetable kingdom appears to be full of fibrous plants fit for all the purposes to which hemp and fax are applied, and also for paper-making, providing the expense of preparing them for the latter process be not too great.

The theatres yield nothing new. Madame GUST is going through a round of her principal characters previous to her last appearance before an English audience, which is announced for Monday, August 7. This celebrated artist intends visiting the United States during the summer. The new Crystal Palace at Sydenham has made a statement of its receipts from all sources during the first four weeks after its opening, amounting to a total of £72,913. The receipts are steadily progressing at the rate of about £9,000 per week. The amount of rent for occupied space is now £20,000, and is every day increasing. The annual expenditure for maintaining the Palace and grounds, repairs, and for conducting the ordinary business is estimated at £52,000.

Mr. PRABOY gave another of his graceful and hospitable celebrations of the anniversary of American Independence, on its last recurrence, at Richmond, to about one hundred and fifty guests. The entertainment was an international one, in which the Queen herself may be said to have indirectly participated, although not in person; since she directed that the portraits of herself and her royal consort should be taken from the throne room and conveyed to Richmond for the decoration of the banquet room. This compliment was fully appreciated. The day was truly a happy one, and Mr. PRABOY is doing much by these annual celebrations, and by his genuine hospitality, liberal sentiments, and truly enlightened conduct, to diffuse kindly feelings between Old England and the fair Republic of the West.

The new books are neither numerous nor important. Among them may be mentioned "Transcaucasia," a series of sketches of the nations and races between the Black Sea and the Caspian, by Baron VON HAXTHAUSEN. An English translation of M. VAN DER VELDE's very elaborate "Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and 1852," has also been published. "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," from the French of M. LAMARTINE. Dr. HANKE has published, under the title of "England and Russia," a history of the Commercial intercourse between the two countries. A number of new novels, poems, &c. have been published, which, neither by their own titles nor their author's previously acquired fame, attract much attention on their appearance.

We are sorry to have to record an enormous defalcation of public money, through the mal-practice of the late Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, Mr. H. SWABY. The deficiency in his accounts amounts to near £70,000. Mr. Swaby's official salary was £1,400 per annum.

Upon looking over what we have written, we find we have entirely omitted noticing the Parliamentary proceedings for the fortnight. This need not be wondered at, since the greater part were merely routine matters and intended for home consumption. Parliament will adjourn early next month, but it is supposed the adjournment will be only for a short interval, that Parliament may be able to meet promptly in case of necessity.

There is little foreign news. The great event in France has been the embarkation of the French troops in the English ships of war at Calais. The news from Spain begins to attract much attention. It is clear that a military revolution is in the course of accomplishment. While regiments, with their officers at their head, led by experienced generals, rise to the cry of "Vive la Reine," "Vive la Constitution." It is an attack against the will of the Crown. If Spain be left alone she will probably right herself, but the crisis may be rude.

The best news from Italy is that the grain crops are nearly all fine and abundant; and the harvest has already almost generally commenced. Sicily—that granary of Italy—has also been blessed with an abundant harvest, and so has Sardinia. If we stretch over to Africa we shall find the crops there at least double their usual quantity.

JULY 21.—The foreign news of the morning is important, and will, I am afraid, further perplex the affairs of Europe. The Spanish Cabinet is dissolved; San Luis, the Premier, has fled; Madrid has declared for General O'DONNELL; ESPARTECO commands in the centre. Such are the brief communications of the *Telegraph*. Saragossa, Vittoria, and other places have also declared in favor of O'DONNELL. It is confidently stated that Queen CHRISTINA (mother of the reigning Queen) has left Madrid. There is no news from the seats of war, North or South.

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock.—Consols, 92½. Busted to a considerable extent has been this week in American stocks, at about last quoted prices.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JULY 20, 1854.

Spain again shares largely with Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Baltic in the composition of interesting political intelligence to be taken to America by the next steamer. The inspection was reported in my letter of last week as having assumed an unexpectedly alarming character for the existing Ministry. The turn which events then seemed to be taking has been confirmed, and the rebellion in the peninsula may be now almost reported as triumphant. The telegraph to the cause of the insurgents of regiments, garrisons, cities, and entire provinces. The Basque provinces and the whole of Catalonia have declared in favor of Gen. O'DONNELL; and the cities of Barcelona, Valladolid, Saragossa, Girona, St. Sebastian, Zabala, Tarragona, Llerida, Burgos, Vittoria, &c. have declared on the same side. The army in all quarters is refusing to obey its officers, whom it either induces to join in the rebellion or drives off unattended to the capital. Madrid, according to accounts as yet received, remains loyal and undisturbed, but symptoms of agitation are beginning to show themselves, and it would surprise no one if tomorrow mail announced that the capital itself had declared for the insurgents and was in their hands. The odious Queen, MARIA CHRISTINA, is said to have already fled from Madrid toward France. Ferdinand will join at Bayonne the Emperor and Empress of France, who have repaired thither by order of the Emperor's physician to enjoy sea-air and bathing. What is to be the end of it no one knows. The leaders are of various political colors; but moderate, royal, constitutional. The Carlists have from the beginning utterly abstained from the rebellion, and the Republicans, until very recently, have not appeared as an element capable of giving definite character to action and results. The most recent accounts, however, are marked as of more republican character. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this republican element will be overruled and suppressed in the councils of the insurgents. Spain is utterly unfit, less its than itself, for largely popular institutions. Their attempted establishment would inevitably lead to anarchy and end in despotism.

A chief of the movement, Gen. O'DONNELL, thus enumerates in one of his proclamations the ends he wishes to attain:

"In a few days the greatest part of our provinces will have thrown off the yoke of tyranny. The army will have rallied itself to our flag, which is that of loyalty; the nation will enjoy the blessings of constitutional government, for which we have hitherto shed so much of our blood in vain, for which we have fruitlessly made so many costly sacrifices. The moment has come for us to declare that we are ready to die when victory shall have crowned our efforts."

"We desire the preservation of the throne, but without the *camarilla* which dishonors the throne; we desire the rigorous execution of the fundamental laws, the amelioration of our legislation relative to the press and of the elective franchise; we desire the abolition of taxes and strict economy in the use of public funds; we desire that offices, civil and military, be distributed according to merit and length of service; we wish to rescue the communes from the centralization which is devouring them, and to invest them with that local independence which is essential to their progress and prosperity; and, finally, as a guaranty to all these blessings we desire to establish upon a solid basis the national militia."

"Such are our intentions: we declare them frankly; but we do not wish to impose them upon the nation. The Government Junta which will be formed in the first instance, the Cortes, the Cortes, shall be assembled without delay, the nation itself, in one word, shall lay the definitive bases of the liberal regeneration to which we aspire."

In another proclamation, dated at Saragossa on the 1st of July, 1854, and signed by the three chiefs, DOMINGO DULCE, LEONARDO O'DONNELL, and JOSE DE OLANO, the ends of the insurrection are thus announced:

"Return to the Constitution of 1817; maintenance upon the throne of the Queen Isabella I; perpetual exile of the Queen-mother; dismissal of a despotic Ministry; abandonment of the forced loan decreed by the actual Cabinet in order to satisfy its insatiable thirst for money; restoration of peace in our country. Such is the end which we mean to attain at any price as we will teach upon the field of honor to the traitors whose blind and guilty folly we mean to punish."

Gen. DULCE thus establishes his own position: "I have taken up arms solely for the purpose of recalling to the throne of Spain the Queen Isabella I, who, when she ascended the throne, swore upon the Holy Evangelist to respect the law of the State and to cause it to be respected; saying at the same time that if he failed or omitted to do so he did not wish to be obeyed. I have the deep conviction that the Queen has violated her oath; and therefore it is to be regretted that she has done so. I have preferred to be guilty of treason against her Majesty; and, in order that the troops under my command may not commit the offense of aiding and abetting perjury, I have put myself at their head, preferring to die as I sacrifice myself upon the altars of my country."

Of the two prominent leaders of the insurrection, DULCE and O'DONNELL, the latter was one of the early and firm protectors of ISABELLA, and has ever been a staunch royalist up to the day of his exile; and he still, as we have seen, professes attachment to the Queen and fidelity to his principles in favor of constitutional monarchy. His colleague in command, Gen. DULCE, has ever belonged to the advanced *progression* party. He was a partisan of Espartero, and it would not be surprising if all his influence, and it is great, were cast in favor of the restoration of Isabella. There is a formidable portion of the insurgents who desire that the throne should be declared vacant, and that her children and her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, being all put one side, an attempt should be made to unite the whole peninsula under one Government, by offering the crown of Spain to the young King of Portugal, Don PEDRO V, who has just mounted his hereditary throne and is at this moment in Holland, spending in foreign travel the short interval of his minority.

We have no important news from the theatre of war in the East and the North. The allies seem to be gathering on the Danube in great force. They hold both banks from Kalafat to Oltinita, and are threatening to cross in sufficient force to drive the Russians from their strong lines on the Argis, in front of Bucharest. The Russians are resuming possession of Wallachia, with the seeming intention of contesting its occupancy seriously, not with Austria, but with the allies. Austria and Prussia are not of opinion that "means of negotiation" are yet "exhausted." It is understood that they wish to submit to the allies the answer of the Czar, in hope that peace may yet grow out of it. In the mean time Austrian occupation of the principalities is adjourned for a month.

The uniform of the *Cent Gardes*, the new corps d'élite recently formed for the special service of the imperial person, is at last settled as follows:

Full dress for mounted service—casque of polished steel, with crest of gold, flowing horse-hair and white plumes. Tunic of sky-blue cloth, facings and collar amaranth, on the collar a button-hole of gold lace. Epaulements and aiguillette of silk amaranth and gold. Cuiraes of polished steel, ornamented with an escutcheon, on which are engraved the Emperor's coat of arms. Buff knee-breeches, buff French saddle, with saddle cloth amaranth, buff sword with scabbard of gold-lace; the corners of the saddle cloth ornamented with the letter N and the imperial crown embroidered in full relief.

Full dress for foot-service—Pantalon amaranth, with a double blue stripe. Tunic sky-blue; breast-piece of buff, with the imperial arms embroidered in gold. Cocked-hat, sword on *Verrou* (Verroul) with black belt. For mounted service the arms of the one hundred guards will consist of a sabre-bayonet, carbine, and pistols. The carbine, made under the eye of M. Treill, commander of the squadron of artillery, and according to the special instructions of the Emperor, will be of very small bore, and with the sabre-bayonet fixed will present a length of two metres thirty-three centimetres, (7 feet 7½ inches our measure). It will be loaded at the breech, and with so much facility that it may be fired several times in a minute. It will carry twelve hundred metres, (1,312 yards). The pistol is made to correspond with the carbine.

The uniform of the officers will be the same as that of the privates, except that its ornaments will be of gold. The epaulements, the aiguillette, and the sword-knot will be of massive gold. The cord of the cocked-hat will be of twisted fringe, (on *torse*), and from each corner will be suspended a gold tassel. The breast-piece will be embroidered on cloth of gold.

When this fine corps is completely accoutred and in service, the Emperor of the French will, it must be admitted, be splendidly protected. Let us hope that he will be efficiently so also. The Cent Gardes will be in the possession of no sincere function; they have another and more serious mission to perform than that of ministering to imperial pomp and attracting the popular admiration and gaze upon the passage of the magnificent Emperor. Hardly a week passes but we hear mysteriously reported in private conversation and distantly hinted at in some of the public journals of conspiracies in the capital and throughout France, having in view criminal attacks upon the person of the Emperor. A month ago it was a plot of a number of men employed upon the railroad; then a fortnight ago it was a still more dangerous conspiracy, and one that very nearly reached the moment of its execution, to fire upon the person of the Emperor from the stage of one of the popular theatres of the Boulevard. The merest accident led to the discovery of fourteen markets, loaded with balls and slugs, among a stock of arms which were to be used that night in a celebrated battle-piece which has been brought out in order to excite the military enthusiasm of the French and hide old animosities against Russia. The conspirators proposed the charged muskets were in the *mité* of the sham fight upon the stage to discharge their pieces simultaneously upon the imperial box which it was known his Majesty was to occupy that evening. We hear of arrests made after these discoveries; and perhaps a week or so after one of the semi-official journals announces that upon investigation it was found that the circumstances, apparently so suspicious, were found to possess no serious character at all, and that the persons who had been arrested were no longer in prison. And so ends the matter, at least so far as the public is concerned. It is understood that the Government is of opinion that public trials, with the usual judicial forms for this class of offences, especially when they are of frequent occurrence, are of immoral tendency. It is therefore not likely that during the whole of this reign any satisfaction will be given to that morbid popular appetite which would greedily devour the judicial details of these trials. The prefect of the department of the Drome has just published an official denial that the rumor, which had even reached Paris, of the discovery in the department of the Ardèche and the Drome of a serious Legitimist conspiracy had any substantial foundation whatever. "Justice," he said, "was fermenting out the propagators of the rumor, and if they were discovered, as was devoutly to be hoped, they would promptly receive merited chastisement." The Tribune of Beaune states that all that region was thrown into consternation on Sunday by the arrest of nine or ten young men, all under twenty-four years of age and belonging mostly to highly respectable families, charged with belonging to a secret political society. The papers indulge in no indelicate information as to the ends and means of the association. It was doubtless an affair "of no consequence," and in all probability we shall never hear of it again, unless it be indirectly by the announcement some three months hence that the state penal establishment at Cayenne has received an accession to the number of its involuntary colonists.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CHANGING DRESS IN THE ARMY.—A reform in the dress of the British army is to take place. The uniform of the line has been decided upon, and that of the cavalry is under consideration. The uniforms are to remain as they are—bear skins, epaulets, coats, duck trousers, white cross-belts, and pipelays. The soldier of the line is to wear a double-breasted red frock coat, with pockets, and without epaulets, with decorative buttons on the skirts and sleeves, shaped in at the waist like a dress-coat. The Albert shako is to be replaced by a felt helmet, adorned with German silver. The rifle regiments are to wear bronze ornaments. The trousers of the line are to be dark-blue, the light-gray having been found to soil readily, and to necessitate, in consequence, an abundant use of blue ball, quite as detrimental to the health and comfort of the men as pipelays.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The Commissioners of Public Works had officially notified the Parliament that they had contracted for the rebuilding of Westminster Bridge for the sum of £206,438. It will contain only seven arches, instead of thirteen, as now. The length of the bridge will be 827 feet and its water-way 755 feet. The water-way of London bridge is 692 feet, of Southwark 300, of Waterloo 1,080. Some dispute arose with the City Navigation Committee as to the necessary height or headway above the Trinity high-water datum. The headway at the centre arch of London bridge is 29½ feet; at Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Hungerford suspension bridges it is 27 feet; but, after observation of the river traffic, considering the saving of horse-power by easing the gradients, and the effect upon the appearance of the Houses of Parliament, it has been determined to allow only twenty feet headway at the new bridge.

Recent explorations at Pompeii have brought to light a new bath-house, larger than that discovered in 1824. A more valuable discovery is that of a piece of glass shaped like a magnifying glass.

The octroi officers at the different barriers of Paris had for some time past remarked that a man frequently entered and left with a small cart full of children's toys, chiefly wooden horses, one of the latter being of large size. One day, however, he was observed to enter with a cart, and immediately took to flight, leaving the cart and its contents in their possession. The bodies of the horses were found to be hollow and filled with brandy.

During a violent storm which burst over Paris a few days since the electric light entered a room in which was seated a man who had long been suffering from paralysis, and who, deprived last to completely of the power of speech, sat fire to the bed curtains and did other damage in the room; but, instead of injuring the infirm man, he restored to him his speech and health.

Coffee is now regularly served to the French soldiers when in active service or in camp; and new hay and oats are no longer prohibited to the horses of the army, but are now given in ration having exploded the idea of their being injurious.

AND-EL-KADER has written the following letter to OMAR PACHA. It is dated from Broussa, June 18th:

"My dear Brother, The gates of Paradise opened themselves for me when I spoke with the only Prophet in a dream on the eve of the first Ramadan. I heard all the great and holy souls who repose in Abraham's bosom proclaim your name with shouts of joy, and I saw a halo of glory spread around the ranks of the holy souls when they uttered your name. God is with you, my brother. Wherever you go glory and victory will attend you. I envy you. Carry off the camps of your enemies! Blessings accompany you! May the enemy fly before you like jackals, and our children's children glorify your name! Forward, and draw not back! The Prophet will be with you. The day of glory and of the glories of Moscow! My blessings on you, my brother!"

AND-EL-KADER.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. The winter session of this Institution will begin October 1st, 1854. Full courses of Lectures are given both in the winter and summer. Degrees are conferred in March and July.

Fees: One full course.....\$84 Perpetual ticket.....150 Matriculation.....10 Graduation.....30 To those who have attended two full courses in another institution \$50, including graduation fee.

Personal interest is taken by the Faculty in the welfare and progress of every student. Examinations are given daily by the Professors upon each branch. In all facilities for instruction this school is equal to any in the country. B. HOWARD RAND, M.D., Dean, July 31—wp36tdw4t 106 South 9th St. Philadelphia.

SIR JASPER CAREW, his Life and Experience with some account of his over-reachings and short-comings, now first given to the world by himself, by Charles Taylor. The Orestes Touchstone, or Eloquence Simplified, by Hugh MacQueen. Just published, and for sale by

R. FAIRHAM, 1717 Corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.

FRENCH BOOKS.—Bouquet; Oraison Funèbre, 1 vol. 12mo. Madame de Staël; Considerations sur la Révolution, 1 vol. Desmarest; Oeuvres, 1 volume. Garnier; Economie Politique, 1 volume. Cornu; Histoire de la France, 1 volume. Madame de Staël; De l'Allemagne, 1 volume. Oeuvres de Rabelais, 1 volume. Gayfrier; Poésies de Chaulieu, 2 volumes, with plates. Garnier; Oeuvres de Rabelais, 1 volume. Garnier; Traité de Paix, 13 volumes. Conversations Modernes Français Et Anglaises. Also, a large assortment of French novels in pamphlet form.

Just received by FRANK TAYLOR.

SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Pennsylvania avenue, near 51st street.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

CONGRESS—YESTERDAY.

Both Houses were in session throughout the night of Thursday, and yesterday morning at five o'clock the Senate took a recess until eight and the House until nine o'clock, when both resumed their labors.

During this protracted session the Committees of Conference reported on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the following bills, viz: The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the Army Appropriation Bill, the Navy Appropriation Bill, the Post Office Appropriation Bill, and the River and Harbor Bill. The reports of the committees of conference having been in each case concurred in, these several bills were passed, but it will be seen by the Message in another column that the River and Harbor Bill was vetoed by the President.

Finding it impossible to have the large number of bills just passed properly enrolled and examined, it was found necessary to extend the session until eight o'clock on Monday morning, with the understanding that no new business was to be entertained after four o'clock yesterday.

The SENATE, having stricken out of the mail steamer appropriation bill the provision inserted by the House to give six months' notice for the discontinuance of the allowance to the Collins line, and the House having insisted upon its amendment, this subject is still undisposed of, the committees of conference being unable to agree. This was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee, adverse to the right of the Hon. JARED W. WILLIAMS to hold his seat as a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, was adopted. The ground of this exclusion is similar to that adopted in the case of the Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS, of Vermont, that a commission from the Governor of a State is void after a session of the Legislature has intervened without filling the vacancy.

Several private bills were passed, and the Senate held an Executive session. The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain; also a bill from the Senate to establish additional post routes, and a bill granting the right of way to the Marysville and Benicia Railroad Company through lands of the United States in California. Many private bills were also passed.

Mr. STANTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent and punish frauds on the Treasury; also, presented a report requesting the President to institute proceedings against the agents, attorneys, &c. engaged in the Gardiner and Mears frauds. The House adjourned at about half-past two o'clock for want of a quorum, there being present at the time only ninety-three members.

The remainder of the session will not be more than sufficient to give the clerks and committees time to enrol and examine the bills just passed.

Amongst the ungracious things of the session was the refusal of the House to consider the Senate's resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet for eminent military services.

The French Spoliation bill from the Senate is one of the prominent measures which goes over to the next session, and will stand near the head of the orders.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We have but a few returns from the election in North Carolina, for a Governor, State Legislature, &c., which took place on Thursday last.

The candidates for Governor are ALFRED DOCKERY, Whig, and THOMAS BRAGG, Democrat.

The few returns received show a gain for the Whig candidate, as compared with the last Governor's election, of several hundred votes, viz: In Wake county 200, in Sampson county 200, and in the town of Fayetteville 100. Johnston county gives the Democratic candidate a gain of 50 votes. Wake county has elected two Democrats and one Whig to the Legislature.

At the last Governor's election the Democratic majority was about 5,500.

Our official journal, the *Union*, is less happy in its logic than its rhetoric. We do not think it can fairly deduce from our argument against the ten million grant that we entertained or meant to intimate any fear that the PRESIDENT meditated an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. But the ten million question is put to sleep in Congress, and there let it rest. The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Senate, in their report against the proposition, rested their negative on one of the grounds urged by the *Intelligencer* against it, and such countenance is honor enough for us.

BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The amount received for duties at Boston during the first six months of the present year was as follows:

Month	Total Imports	Refunded	Actual Revenue
January	\$822,580 62	\$17,065 08	\$805,515 54
February	756,945 68	18,018 84	738,926 84
March	758,977 84	19,139 78	739,838 06
April	680,908 37	25,365 14	655,543 23
May	657,146 91	21,004 68	636,142 23
June	668,194 07	11,484 80	656,709 27
Total	4,844,763 89	112,008 27	4,732,755 62

The entire for May and June have not yet all been liquidated, and the amounts given as having been refunded for those months are partially based upon estimates. The actual revenue for the last six months, as given above, was \$4,234,451.12. That for the corresponding six months of last year (1853) was \$3,780,709.32. [Boston Post.]

IMMIGRATION.—The statistics prepared at the office of the Commissioners of Immigration at New York render it probable that the arrival of foreign emigrants at that port during the present year will exceed those of any preceding year except 1852. The number of immigrants arrived thither, from the 1st to the 28th, was 34,691. The following table compares the immigration into the port of New York during the first seven months of the last four years: